The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23. 1739.

N°. 1145.

I TAKE it to be a Point of good Manners in a publick Writer, to comply with any publick Custom that has nothing in it either ridiculous or criminal. It was with this View that I have formerly ventur'd to write Essays on particular Seasons and Festivals; and it is with an Eye to the same Design, that I set Pen to Paper at present, tho' late, in order to present the Malcontents with a *New-Year's Gift*.

I would not have these Gentlemen think that I am in a merry Humour, and intend to *jeer* upon them, which, measuring other Men by themselves, it will be but natural for them to do, which is the Reason I give this Caution, being willing to prevent their Passions from making them fall into an Error that might prevent the Effect of this Discourse. Their Cause naturally inclines them to be peevish, and, which is worse, implacable towards those who are not of their Party; whereas mine, on the contrary, inclines me to be in perfect Charity even with these angry Gentlemen, because the best Way to demonstrate my Attachment to the Ministry, is to shew my Affection to our Countrymen in general, even to those who decry and malign them, since, tho' they are not, yet they do the Offices of Friends, demonstrating the Uprightness of the Administration by the Insignificancy of their Complaints, and the extensive Freedom we injoy by the Loudness of them.

It is therefore out of an unfeigned Regard to these Gentlemen, that I take the Liberty of addressing them at this Season, and of beseeching them, for their own Sakes, and that of their Country, to re-consider their Conduct for some Years past, and to alter it in that which is to come. I say, for their own Sakes, and that of their Country, not for the Sake of the Ministry, for I have shewn that they are little concerned in it; not for the Sake of the *Gazetteers*, for they would then find it expedient to lay down their Pens, and, I dare say, would very gladly do it. Since, therefore, I have no private Reason for taking this Step, I hope it will be candidly interpreted, and that the Gentlemen to whom I speak will be so kind to afford me a patient, at least, if not a favourable Hearing, the rather, because I use their own favourite Argument, and alledge, that our common Mother, our Country, is concerned in it. By this Time, every honest Malcontent will cry *Speak on*; and as it is to them only to whom this Discourse is address'd, I shall not be at all concerned for the Reception it may meet with from others, who murmur for Bread, and who are *Malcontents* as they would be *Mahometans*, because they find it their *Interest*.

IN the first Place, give me leave to observe, that tho' our present Disputes, so far as I understand them, are not on any National, but rather Personal Account; yet they have now subsisted for many Years, and have had very ill Consequences. It is therefore high Time that they should draw to a Close, and that, having minded so long the private Prejudices and personal Pretensions of a few popular Chiefs, we should now turn our Eyes to the Concerns of the Nation; for, that these are always neglected while such Debates subsist, is a Point so deducible from Reason, and may be so readily fortified from Experience, that I think I need not take up Time to prove it. If there had been indeed any more weighty Cause for these Contentions than what has been assign'd, it must, by this Time, have appeared, especially if we believe what the Oracles of the Opposition have told us of the Capacity of our Ministers, or of their own Industry.

SECONDLY, I must intreat them to consider, whether personal Contentions for Power can ever merit such an Attention as hath been paid to them for some Years past? the rather, because, if they should incline to that Opinion, I see no Prospect of our ever having Peace, because the same Motive to Discord will everlastingly remain, since, I dare say, the Chiefs of the Opposition themselves cannot pretend to unspotted Perfection; or if they do, cannot expect that it should be everlastingly acknowledged; and if they cannot, then here's a Foundation for a new personal Squabble between them and such as shall believe themselves to have as much, not to say more, personal Merit than they. But taking this Business in another Light, that is, in the true one, our Constitution absolves all its Subjects from such unnecessary Cares, by lodging the Power of disposing of publick Employments in the Crown, and by leaving to the People a Means of calling Ministers to account, if they do not execute their Offices as they ought to do; which, being a Point of Fact, cannot long be disguised from those whose Interests made them sharp Inquisitors. To act therefore upon other Principles, to endeavour by rhetorical Arts to bring the Ministers the King makes choice of into contempt, and to hoist those who think none but themselves ought to have been chosen into their Places, is a Conduct as unreasonable as it is unwarrantable, and most prejudicial to those who pursue it.

I would, in the third Place, lay it before the Eyes of those for whom I express this Regard, that the Steps they have taken, instead of answering the Ends for which they were taken, have unfortunately produced Mischiefs, which I have the Charity to believe were never thought of even by their Authors. For though the Clamours which have been artificially raised against the present Ministry have not wrought their Expulsion from Power, yet they have visibly operated on the Minds of the common People, and prejudiced them, not only against this Government, but against Government in general. We see every where, and upon all Occasions, Marks of a seditious Spirit and manifest Distrust, not of the Ministry, but of the *Legislature*, and a visible Tendency to *Anarchy*, or, which is the same thing, *the Rule of the People*. It is in vain to say, that any Mistakes in the Magistrates either have occasioned, or could possibly occasion this. Our legal Constitution, God be thanked, is of such a Nature, that Magistrates themselves are not without the Reach of the Laws; and as to popular Abuses, they are not only cognizable by, but are the proper Subjects of a *Grand Jury's* Inquiry. A Mob, therefore, in *England*, while the Laws are open, is not only an unreasonable, but an unnatural thing; unnatural, I say, because the easiest and safest Way of obtaining what we desire is always to be chosen, and consequently, while all things we ought to desire may be obtained by Law, it is Madness to have recourse to Force. I might expatiate farther on this Subject, but that I desire to avoid declaiming, and would willingly offer nothing to the Eye of my Readers but in the plainest and most simple manner possible. Let those who would inflame the People study artful Speeches; for us, it is sufficient, if we can make what we honestly mean to be clearly understood.

FOURTHLY, I would submit it to these Gentlemen, whether it is to be expected that Providence will continue to bear with our unworthy Behaviour? that is, whether it will indulge us for a long Series of Years in Peace and Plenty, while we continue to act and speak as if we enjoy'd neither, or rather were willing to be rid of both. Hitherto the Administration hath been so happy as to preserve us from the ill Effects of so pernicious a Course; but whether any future Administration will have either the same Patience, the same Prudence, or the same Fortune, is in the Womb of Time; if they should, it would be more than we deserve; and if they should not, we shall have the Honour of ruining ourselves once more with our Eyes open, and after repeated Warnings. Nothing is more common, than for those who make political Topicks the Subject of their Discourses, to suggest that our Neighbours have a constant Eye on our intestine Divisions: Now, to pretend a deep Concern for this, and at the same time to promote those Divisions, is such a Paradox, or rather Absurdity, as I think never found Place in any political Creed but your own; and therefore I beseech you, Gentlemen, to discard it; if you will not, the Papists may hear of it, and then they may very reasonably think of cramming you; for Throats that can let down such a self-contradictory Proposition as this, will run no Hazard of choaking with any thing. You might indeed shut your Mouths upon such an Occasion, but it must be your Obstinacy, not your Virtue, that would save you; and having suffered already so much from the former, I confess I should be glad to see you change it for the latter.

FIFTHLY and lastly, I would leave it with these Friends of mine to be reflected on at Leisure, whether any dangerous Symptoms that do or may appear in our Affairs at Home, or Abroad; in our Revenues, in our Trade, in our Government, in any of the three Kingdoms, or Dominions depending upon them? Whether these, I say, may not, or rather must not, be imputed intirely to their Conduct? If so, surely they ought not to hesitate a Moment in altering it. If they cannot find in their Hearts to unite with the Administration in their Schemes for the publick Service, let them form others themselves; let them contrive Laws for the Redress, or for the preventing of Grievances, and let us see from whom they will meet with Opposition. Hitherto it is certain they have done nothing like this, but have visibly promoted Projects which had for their End the embroiling of the State, and the disturbing of the publick Peace. Under Colour of securing Property, they have promoted Inquiries into the Accounts of Persons who were not, neither conceived themselves injur'd, under a Pretence of preserving the Liberty of the Subject from being endanger'd by a standing Army; they framed a Scheme of securing that Army to themselves, by rendering it independent alike of the Crown and the People. Under a specious Shew of justifying the Rights of a Free People, they took all imaginable Pains to persuade the Multitude that the last Resort of Justice was in them. All these Practices are too notorious to be denied; and, if they were able to produce half as many, and of half the Malignity undertaken by the Ministry, or vindicated by the Friends of the Ministry, I should not wonder at their pushing the Populace upon any thing. But inasmuch as all these Projects have miscarried, and there is the highest Probability that all such Projects will continue to miscarry, I must intreat the honest and understanding Part of my Countrymen, who, from the Prejudices they may have conceived against Power, have lean'd to that Side which was covered with the *sanctified Title* of the *Country Party*; I say, I must exhort these Men to consider what Danger they run themselves, and what Mischiefs they may bring upon their Country, if they persist in this Course, and do not retreat in Time. It is very probable, that while we are worrying each other at Home, promoting Tumults in hopes of forcing a Change in the Ministry, and laying open the Secrets of our Trade, under Colour of inquiring into the State of it; I say, it is very probable that People abroad may take Advantage of us in such a Situation, and, when we return to our Senses, that is, to Unanimity among ourselves, we may see and be sensible of the Faults we have committed, without being able to repair them. It would be no difficult matter for me to support these Suggestions by certain probable Suppositions, or by historical Instances; but I chuse to do neither, because my Intent is not to amuse the Reader, or to acquire to myself any Character from my Writings, but barely to state Things in their true Light, and to stir up something of that publick Spirit, to which all who have espoused the Malcontent Cause so loudly pretend. This, I say, is sincerely my Design; and if this Address contributes thereto in any Degree, it will much more than compensate my Labour; if not, I have done my Duty, and shall very chearfully sit down under the Load of injurious Language which I make no Question some of the Scribes of the Opposition will bestow upon me; and which, while they so freely bestow, they visibly betray the Cause of Liberty, and act directly against the Principles they maintain; for they endeavour, as far as in their Power lies, to hinder such as do not think in their way from publishing their Sentiments, and thereby fully prove, that, if they had Authority, they would punish with as little Equity as they now rail. But it is to be hoped that Providence will protect us from this Evil, and continue to us the Blessing of a Government incapable of being provok'd to one arbitrary Action by a continued Series of bad Usage for many Years.

R. FREEMAN.

AME-

AMERICA.

Newport, Jan. 11. We are informed by a Letter from a Gentleman in Block-Iſland, dated the 1ſt Inſtant, to the Hon. John Wanton, Eſq; our Governor, that a large Ship about 300 Tons, was caſt away on that Iſland the 26th of December laſt, reckon'd to be worth Twenty Thouſand Pounds Sterling Ship and Cargo, which came from Rotterdam laſt Auguſt, but laſt from Cowes, having on board 340 Palatines, Paſſengers and Servants, bound to Philadelphia; but near 200 of them died in their Paſſage, the Remainder came on Shore, 20 of whom are dead ſince they came on the Iſland.

Upon this melancholy News, our Governor ſent a Magiſtrate and other proper Officers Yeſterday to Block-Iſland to ſee how Matters are, that thoſe poor People may have Juſtice done them.

Williamsburg in Virginia, November 14. A conſiderable Number of Switzers are bound for this Colony, to ſettle on the back Lands; for which Purpoſe, Foreign Proteſtants have great Encouragement from this Government.

We hear from Glocester County, that on Thurſday or Friday in laſt Week, the Son of one Mrs. Cozens, a Boy about 14 or 15 Years old, was found murder'd in his Bed, weltering in his Blood, having receiv'd a Cut on the Side of his Head, as if done with an Ax; and the Houſe was rifled and robbed. Mrs. Cozens, his Mother, who lived in a lonely manner within four or five Miles of Glocester Town, and had no other Family but this her only Son, 'tis ſaid had ſav'd up a good Sum of Money, had Occaſion to go, on that fatal Day, to ſit up with a ſick Neighbour, and would have taken her Son with her, but he choſe rather to ſtay at Home, and look after the Houſe by himſelf. In the Night, it is ſuppoſed, after the Boy was gone to Bed, ſome wicked Perſon or Perſons got into the Houſe, broke open Cheſts and Boxes to ſearch for her Money (which ſhe had hid ſo ſecurely that they could not find it) and, after taking ſome Linen and what other valuable Goods they thought fit, murdered the Child to prevent Diſcovery, then went off, and have not yet been heard of. It's ſuppoſed, two Perſons were concerned in it, ſome Tracks of Shoes, and others of bare Feet, being ſeen about the Houſe.

His Honour the Governor has this Day been pleaſed to order a Proclamation to be iſſued, offering a Reward of 20 l. and a Pardon, to any of the Accomplices (other than the Perſon who actually committed the Murder) who ſhall diſcover the Authors thereof, ſo as he or ſhe be lawfully convicted.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28. Our River not being very full of Ice laſt Week, ſeveral Veſſels made an Attempt to get away, but were forced back by the Ice; and now our River is faſt. There are Veſſels arrived as we hear below; the Molley from Lisbon, and Capt. Budden from London, &c.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Feb 21. Wind N. N. W. The outward-bound Ships that ſailed Yeſterday Morning are put back, but are preparing to Sail again. Came down ſince and are ſailed, the Prince of Wales, Corniſh, for the Streights; and the Portfactor, Bradford, for Nantz. Arrived the Greyhound, Calm, from St. Chriſtopher's.

Graveſend, Feb. 21. Paſſed by the Catherine, Beaumont, from Bourdeaux.

LONDON.

Yeſterday being the Birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Mary, who then enter'd into the 16th Year of her Age, his Majeſty receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occaſion: And in the Evening his Royal Highneſs the Duke gave a Ball to the young Noblemen and Ladies at his own Apartment in St. James's.

Yeſterday Morning about 6 o'Clock a Fire broke out at the Antwerp Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, but it was happily extinguiſh'd without doing any conſiderable Damage.

The ſame Day the Rev. Dr. Banyer preach'd an excellent Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; and we hear that upwards of 1000 l. was collected on this Occaſion.

On Sunday next the new-born Son of his Grace the Duke of Marborough will be baptiz'd at his Grace's Houſe in Piccadilly, when we hear his Majeſty will ſtand Godfather in Perſon, and the Princeſs Amelia Godmother.

Yeſterday the Right Rev. Dr. Mawſon, Lord Biſhop of Landaff, took the Oaths and his Seat in the Houſe of Peers.

Yeſterday Morning Thomas Harpur, Eſq; a young Gentleman poſſeſs'd of a plentiful Eſtate, was married at Chelſea College Chapel to Mrs. Gore, Relict of John Gore, of Dunwich in the County of Suffolk, Eſq; a very agreeable young Widow Lady, with a plentiful Fortune.

Laſt Wedneſdy Night died at her Houſe in Golden Square, Mrs Elizabeth Hamlyn, Relict of James Hamlyn, Eſq; formerly an eminent Goldſmith of this City.

Laſt Tueſday died at his Houſe at Malden in Eſſex, Robert Noel, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a large Eſtate in the ſaid County.

Next Monday 30 Days Subſiſtance Money will be iſſued from the Pay-Office at the Horſe Guards to his Majeſty's Forces, from the 24th of this Inſtant, to the 25th of March next incluſive.

Circuits appointed for the following Counties in Wales, viz.

Roger Holland, Eſq; Thomas Martyn, Eſq;
Merioneth, Monday April at Dollegelly.
Caernarvon, Monday at Caernarvon.
Angleſea, Saturday at Angleſea.

Yeſterday 39 Perſons were tried at the Old Baily, 3 whereof were capitally convicted, viz. Aſhby Johnſon for two Burglaries, John Cambell for a Burglary, and Peregrine Audley for robbing William Mandley on the Highway. Twenty-two were caſt for Tranſportation, and 14 acquitted.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.		11 21	11 58

Bank Stock 144, 143 3-4ths. India 169, 168. South Sea 100 99 3-4ths. Old Annuity 112 1-half, 111 1-half. New Ditto 109 7-8ths, 109 1-half. Three per Cent. 105, 104 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-8th. Royal Aſſurance 104. London Aſſurance 13 5-8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 9 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 23, 1738.

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1737, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Caſhiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outſtanding, do give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of March next, is the laſt Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpoſe, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

This Day is publiſhed,

THE *Moral Philoſopher.* Being a farther Vindication of Moral Truth and Reaſon; Occaſioned by two Books lately publiſhed:

One intitled,

The Divine Authority of the Old and New Teſtaments aſſerted. With a particular Vindication of Moſes and the Prophets, Our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and his Apoſtles, againſt the Unjuſt Aſſertions, and Falſe Reaſonings of a Book intitled, The MORAL PHILOSOPHER. By the Rev. Mr. LELAND.

The other intitled,

EUSEBIUS: Or, *The True Chriſtian's Defence*, &c. By the Rev. Mr. CHAPMAN.

By PHILALETHES.

Printed: And ſold by the Bookſellers of London and Weſtminſter: Of whom may be had the Firſt Volume juſt reprinted.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
(Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*)
[*Being the Ninth Night of Acting*]

MUSTAPHA. A TRAGEDY. Acting at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, by his Majeſty's Servants.

Printed for A. MILLAR, over-againſt St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

Where may be had, written by the ſame Author

EURYDICE. A TRAGEDY. Acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

A new Edition of the Works of Mr. Thomſon, in 2 Vols. Octavo. Price 10 s. bound.

N. B. The 2d Volume may be had alone, Price 5 s. bound, to compleat Gentlemens Sets who have bought *The Seaſons*, &c. being the Firſt Volume.

This Day is publiſhed,
[Price SIX-PENCE]

THE HISTORY of the LIFE and DEATH of Sultan SOLYMAN, the Magnificent Emperor of the Turks, and of his Son MUSTAPHA. Inſcrib'd to the Spectators of MUSTAPHA, a Tragedy. Acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane. With a Geographical Deſcription of the Progreſs of the Emperor SOLYMAN's Armies in Hungary, Germany, and ſeveral other Parts of Europe, Aſia, and Africa.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

The 26th of this Month will be publiſhed,
(Price bound Six Shillings)
In One Volume Octavo, containing the Two Volumes of the Paris Edition in Twelves.

THE MYTHOLOGY and FABLES of the ANTIENTS explained from Hiſtory. Tranſlated from the French of the Abbe BANIER, Member of the Royal Academy of *Inſcriptions* and *Belles Lettres*.

CONTAINING,

I. Introductory Diſcourſes and Criticiſm upon *Mythology*.
II. Arguments proving that *Fables* ought to be conſider'd, as the Author has done, in an *Hiſtorical Light*.
III. The Sentiments of the Antients, about the *Origin* of the *World*, and of the *Gods*.
IV. The Riſe, Progreſs, and Extent of *Idolatry*.
V. A particular Explication of its ſeveral Branches, and vaſt apparatus.
VI. An Account of the numerous *Superſtitions* that were ſupported by *Idolatry*.
VII. An Enquiry into the Nature of the *Gods*, *Demi-Gods*, and *Genii*, according to the *Poets*, *Hiſtorians*, and *Philoſophers*.
VIII. A particular Deſcription of the *Divinities* that were worſhipped by
The EGYPTIANS,
The ARABIANS,
The ETHIOPIANS,
The CARTHAGINIANS, and other People in *Africa*.

Printed for A. MILLAR, over-againſt St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

An Infallible and Inſtant Cure
For DEAFNESS, THICKNESS *of* HEARING, PAIN *or* NOISE *in the* EARS, *&c. by the true Chymical Speciſick* DROPS.

WHICH infinitely excel all other Medicines ever offer'd to the Publick, or known in the whole World; for they directly cure Deafneſs, be it ever ſo bad, and all Thickneſs of Hearing and Noiſe in the Ears, almoſt at once, and that after all other Means have failed, and without Trouble, or the leaſt Uneaſineſs whatever, as many Thouſands have experienc'd.

They effectually remove all Pain occaſion'd by Cold, ſtrengthen the Tympanum or Drum of the Ear, free the auditory Nerve from Obſtruction, and remedy all Defects of the Hearing Faculty, almoſt in an Inſtant, cauſing thoſe to hear exceeding quick and well, who before were in a Manner totally Deaf.

Hundreds who were ſo very bad, as not able to hear a Drum when beat cloſe by them, and therefore deſpaired of being ever relieved, have been quickly and perfectly cured by them, to their great Joy and Admiration.

In a Word, nothing in Nature can come near them for the certain and almoſt immediate Cure of DEAFNESS, proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever; but the great Eſteem and Reputation they have juſtly gained for many Years paſt, have occaſion'd (as uſual in ſuch Caſes) many Counterfeits to come abroad; beware therefore of ſuch Impoſitions, theſe excellent and only true Speciſick Drops being to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewomen at the two Blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, at 5 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, and no where elſe in England.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and this All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with, ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row*,